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POETRY.

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS.

"Love never sleeps!" The mother's eye
Bends o'er her dying infant's bed;
And as she marks the moments fly,
While death creeps on with noiseless tread,
Faint and distress'd, she sits and weeps,
With beating heart! "*Love never sleeps!*"

Yet, e'en that sad and fragile form
Forgets the tumult of her breast;
Despite the horrors of the storm,
O'erburthen'd nature sinks to rest:
But o'er them both *another* keeps
His midnight watch—"*Love never sleeps!*"

Around—above—the angel bands
Stoop o'er the care-worn sons of men;
With pitying eyes, and eager hands
They raise the soul to hope again!
Free as the air, their pity sweeps
The storms of time! "*Love never sleeps!*"

And round—beneath—and over all,
O'er men and angels, earth and heaven,
A higher bends! The slightest call
Is answer'd; and relief is given:
In hours of wo, when sorrow steeps
The heart in pain—"*HE never sleeps!*"

Oh! God of Love! our eyes to Thee,
Tired of the world's false radiance, turn!
And as we view thy purity,
We feel our hearts within us burn;
Convinced, that in the lowest deeps
Of human ill—"*Love never sleeps!*"

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FATHER AND THE SON.

A TALE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my-own—my native land;"—
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand!"
Walter Scott.

Augustine Dunlap was the only child of wealthy parents, who had removed from Boston to London, about the beginning of the year 1770. As he was sole heir to the immense wealth of his father, it will naturally be supposed that nothing was neglected in his education, or that could be conducive to his happiness, which paternal affection could suggest, or wealth purchase.

Having finished his preparatory studies, he was admitted into the University, where he soon rendered himself conspicuous, by the splendor of his genius, and the rapidity with which he outstripped his fellow students.—But the walks of science and the pursuits of literature were too tame for his youthful and ardent spirit. The martial camp, and the spirit-stirring drum, were objects of his midnight ruminations, and the idols to which his heart bowed down in worship; visions of glory came over his brain while stretched on the pillow of forgetfulness, and flashed upon his waking mind amid his solitary communings. Summoning up therefore all his resolution, he addressed a letter to his father, beseeching him with all the eloquence of which he was master, not to frustrate him in this dearest wish of his soul, and permit their name to go down unhonored to the grave. "Procure me but a lieutenant's commission," said he, "I ask not a higher; if I am successful I shall be promoted, if not, let me fall among the brave on the bed of honor!"

Mr. Dunlap who had intended his son for the profession of the law, was not a little vexed at the reception of this letter. Long and deeply did he ponder upon what might be the probable result of such a scheme. His countenance indicated extreme agitation, and his whole frame shook as under the influence of extraordinary emotion. "God has so willed it," he at length exclaimed, "and I am content. I know my boy—that same spirit which now prompts him to gain for himself a name among those who are the admiration of the world, will at some day find him with double resolution to resent the accumulated wrongs of another land, which an infatuated ministry and misguided King have contributed to heap upon it."

He procured the desired commission and forwarded it without delay to his son. Augustine was busily engaged in solving one of Euclid's most difficult problems, when a servant entered his apartment, and handed him a letter. Euclid and his propositions were immediately forgotten.—Glancing his eyes over the superscription which was in his father's well-known hand, he immediately tore the seal and devoured the contents with breathless avidity. He left the university immediately, and repaired to the house of his parents. Scarcely a month had elapsed before Lieutenant Dunlap received notice from his commanding officer, to join his regiment which had been ordered to the continent; he obeyed, and shortly afterwards bid adieu to the shores of the "fast-anchored isle."

Dunlap was quickly hailed among his brother officers as a youth of superior abilities. The rapidity with which he became acquainted with the duties of his profession—the fearlessness and utter contempt of danger—the cool and collected manner in which he bore himself amid the ranks of bloodshed and death, gained him the admiration and esteem of his companions in arms, and finally the rank of a British Captain.

Our hero had now been absent about two years, when the regiment to which he was attached, was recalled, and ordered to proceed to America, to quell the turbulent spirit of subordination, which was rapidly beginning to display itself throughout these extensive colonies. A few of the officers nobly refusing to draw their swords in the unholy cause of legislative tyranny, resigned their commissions in preference to imbruing their hands in the blood of those whom they could not recognize but as brothers and fellow countrymen. Dunlap was among this number. He determined that his sword should rest forever useless in its scabbard, rather than turn its edge against the land which had given him birth. Filled with these reflections, he sought the home of his parents. As the carriage which bore him onward, approached the termination of its journey, every unpleasant sensation from his mind, gave place to the cheering anticipations of his reception by those who were so well deserving of all his affections. The vehicle whirled up below the splendid mansion. Dunlap alighted, and ringing the bell with violence, waited a moment in breathless impatience. The door at length opened, and a stranger appeared, from whom he gathered in a few words that his parents had secretly removed from London, and that all the efforts of their friends to discover the route they had taken, proved abortive. A veil of impenetrable mystery seemed drawn around their fate. Standing in irresolution, as to what mode of procedure had best be adopted in this unexpected and alarming emergency, a conversation struck upon his ear that thrilled through his soul, and pointed out to him at once the proper field of action.

"The blow is struck," said a gentleman to another, as they passed slowly down the street, "and the colonists have received the chastisement their insolence so richly merited. True, the rascals fought like lions hunted to their dens, but finally had to scamper off at the point of the invincible British."

Our soldier proceeded to France, and after some delay, procured a passage thence to America, where he eventually arrived after a short, though tempestuous voyage. The spirit which pervaded all ranks of Americans at that time which tried men's souls was in exact accordance with the sentiments of our hero. Freedom's hallowed fire blazed bright on a thousand altars.

The vengeance of Almighty God against the tyrant and the oppressor was proclaimed in thunder from the sacred desk. The arm of extreme youth, and the hands of palsied age alike wielded the weapons of death. Dauntless intrepidity—unshaken patriotism—an unwavering devotion to the principles of civil and religious liberty, with a few solitary exceptions, characterised at that perilous and fearful period, the actions of every member of our community. Dunlap was received with open arms by the soldiery of his country, and invested with the command of a division, by the immortal Washington himself.

Sitting one evening alone in his tent, pondering on the mysterious disappearance of his parents, he received orders to march with a detachment of his men to the aid of a foraging party, that had been a few weeks absent, and was returning cumbered with provisions, and sorely harassed by a large band of English cavalry. The moon was shining with a brilliancy, almost rivalling the noonday sun, as Major Dunlap, with his handful of brave men, set out on his hazardous enterprize. Proceeding in the direction they were expected to have taken, it was not long before he discovered his brave countrymen engaged with an enemy of almost double their number, yet nobly maintaining their position, and at every discharge strewing the earth with the bodies of their foes. Drawing up his men in the shadow of a wood, they rushed at once upon the enemy with all impetuosity, which threw them into confusion and disorder: but soon rallying again, the battle commenced with dreadful slaughter. "Charge! Charge!" shouted the Major in a voice that was heard above the clangor and din of battle. Again his little band bore destruction and death along the ranks of their adversaries. "Traitor! Rebel! I have you!" exclaimed the English officer, recognizing Dunlap, and aiming a pistol at his breast in the same instant—but the dagger of the forager entered his heart, and he fell to the ground a lifeless corpse. His horsemen, after witnessing the fall, betook themselves to a precipitate retreat, and the Provincials remained undisputed masters of the field.

"You have saved my life, sir," said the Major, addressing himself to the strange officer, "and this good sword shall not be backward in rendering you the same service, should I be so fortunate as to fight by your side again."

The forager bowed as he returned his bloody sword into its scabbard; "I have not the honor of an acquaintance with the man through whose valor I am permitted to bear these supplies to the American camp!"

"Augustus Dunlap," replied the Major.

"Gracious Heaven! can it be possible!" cried the stranger, gazing for a moment on the flushed countenance of the young soldier—"Yes, it is indeed him! Come to my arms, my brave! my heroic son! I am Gregory Dunlap, thy father!"

The father and son continued to fight side by side until the close of the revolution. The elder Dunlap lived to a good old age, and had the satisfaction of seeing his son respected by all who knew him, and happy in the love of a lovely woman. He saw his country prosperous and free—advancing with rapid strides in the career of greatness; and he was at last "gathered to the dust of his fathers, like a shock of ripe corn in its full season."

It is well known to all who are acquainted with the early history of Kentucky, that the first emigrants settled in small squads like the first settlements in all other frontier countries, for mutual defence. The order was, whenever the alarm was given all run to that place. Early one morning the shouts and cries of a female were heard—all ran to the spot. When they arrived, they saw a bear and a man engaged in combat. They had it hip and thigh, up and down, over and under and the man's wife standing by and hallooing "Fair play! fair play!" The company ran up and insisted on parting them.—The woman said No—no—let them fight! for it is the first fight I ever saw that I did not care which whipped.

A GERMAN APOLOGUE.

We have seldom seen the folly, the infatuation, the madness of *Gaming*, more correctly and forcibly depicted than in the following article, which is translated from the French, of a German Apologue, by the celebrated Richtenwehr.

A French gentleman after having been abroad in foreign countries for many years, returned to his native land. His friends immediately flocked around, impatient to listen to his wonderful adventures, and hair-breadth escapes. After much urgent solicitation he commenced in this manner:

Gentlemen, you are aware that it is a great distance to the country of the Hurons, in America.—Well, at the distance of twelve hundred leagues beyond the wilds inhabited by this warlike tribe, I met with a people, whose habits were indeed singular. They will sit for hours around a table, on which is placed neither table-cloth nor viands. The thunder may burst over their heads, armies may combat within musket shot, earthquakes may menace them with destruction—still they will remain unmoved—paying no more attention to the horrors around them, than if they were deaf and dumb. At these times they are unsociable, uttering only occasionally, some half articulated words, which nevertheless appear to be of horrid import.

I have frequently gazed upon them with wonder, for they are almost always surrounded by spectators, attracted apparently by curiosity—and believe me, my friends, I shall never forget the varied and strongly marked physiognomies which I saw on these occasions. Hope, Rage, Despair, and sometimes a malignant joy mingled with disquietude, were painted on their visages by turns. Sometimes they seemed as wild as infuriated maniacs—sometimes as grave and solemn as Pluto and Rhadamanthus—and sometimes their features exhibited the horrid grimaces and contortions of criminals on the rack."

"But," exclaimed the half incredulous friends of the traveller, "who were these miserable wretches?" "Did they thus devote themselves for the public good?" "Oh no." "Perhaps they were seeking the Philosopher's stone?" "Not at all." "Or the Quadrature of the circle?" "Not exactly."—"Ah! I understand, they were doing penance for their sins?" "You are still wide of the mark." "Why, you have been telling us all this time of real maniacs, men who neither heard, felt, nor spoke. Do tell us what they were about." *They were Gamblers!*"

Who are Christians?—A case of considerable importance has recently been decided by the Vice Chancellor of England. It was whether a certain charity, founded by Lady Hewley, more than two hundred years ago, had not been diverted from its proper channel. The testator directed that the funds bequeathed should be for the maintenance of certain "poor and godly persons of Christ's Holy Church." These funds had for a long time been under the control of the Unitarians. After a long argument the Vice Chancellor has decided that the Unitarians are not Christians! and consequently not entitled to the charity. The case involves property to the amount of 200,000 pounds sterling.

PAINFUL REFLECTIONS.

The public mind naturally turns in all cases of general excitement, to the *last* cause—the act which, being added to the predecessors, has produced a sensation. Hence we find our citizens at present, chiefly occupied with the outrage upon their rights, shown in the removal of the deposites from their legal receptacle.—This, too, being not only wholly illegal and inexcusable upon any grounds of expediency, but most burthensome in its direct and mediate operations upon the commercial community, and thence to most other classes, is regarded with more general interest, as lying nearer to the feelings and comprehension of a greater number of individuals. But if, mid the din of assemblages, of memorials, resolutions and denunciations relative to the wrong done the citizens through hostility to the bank, there could be found time to calculate the immense, irreparable injury which the present executive has done to the nation by the operation of his policy abroad. If one deeply versed in political ethics, and conversant with the relations which our country holds with European powers, would assume the position favorable to a correct judgment, and *could* make our citizens hear the result of inquiries, what feeling would he not waken in the breast of Americans, when he pointed them to the loss in reputation which their country has sustained within the last five years.

When John Quincy Adams left the presidential chair, the nation enjoyed abroad a reputation which was not only advantageous and gratifying to Americans, as citizens of the republic, but it was most beneficial to the cause of general liberty and the rights of man, and hence eminently delightful to every friend of rational freedom. The spirit which the American revolution awakened in every part of Europe, had been rebuked, indeed, by the preponderance of long exercised power, tyrannically used by individuals; but its operation there had been to the melioration of every condition of ruled men; and the glory of the successful experiment *here*, was still shedding its mild and gentle influence to encourage the efforts of distant philanthropists. It was not alone the independent and the representative government of the U. States that influenced in other countries, but it was that principle of right, of true policy, which characterised our nation and its laws, and which gave an impress of good faith to its official acts, that created abroad for us a respect that few nations have ever known, and which was doing more for the cause of republicanism and self-government, than all the volumes upon "the rights of man" that has ever been written.

But, alas! the scene has changed—that high confidence which once commanded the respect and the wealth of foreign rulers and foreign capitalists, has been shaken. The hopes of foreign liberalists, founded on the success of our experiment, have been blasted. The sneer of the European despot is raised at what is deemed the failure of the last republic, and the pride of Americans, smitten by the scenes at home, is stung at the sarcasm which those scenes excite abroad.

We acknowledge that the pecuniary sufferings of the people are sufficient to confine their memorials and their thoughts to the immediate cause of the evils they endure, and to send all their prayers into one channel, and for one object, viz: that the means of past prosperity may be renewed to them. But aside from that, and above it too, is the thought, maddening to the *patriot*, that the institutions, reared by their fathers, and cemented and consecrated by their blood, are rudely assailed by men incapable of appreciating their benefits, and knowing no higher motive for public conduct than the security of public office. The philanthropist might take a yet more lofty range, and viewing the extent of our country's influence, and the benefits that might have resulted from a continuance of the purity of its government, raise a lamentation, that party madness should have given to any man the power of doing such extensive mischief, or that liberty and the rights of man should suffer most where most they had been cherished. *U. S. Gaz.*

Man-worship has ever been a most dangerous poison to republican institutions.—We certainly would, as republicans, subscribe to the doctrine that the majority should in all cases bear rule, yet they should not be wholly regardless of the honest opinions of the minority. No man ever joined the minority, but from an honest conviction of the correctness of their cause. Neither was the liberty of a country ever destroyed, or the people enslaved or made the vassals of a tyrant, by a minority—but in all cases by a corrupt majority. Under these circumstances, it becomes every man to examine well the course he is pursuing, lest he be found warring against the liberty of his country, as well as his own ultimate interests, in his blind devotion to *any individual in power*—a devotion that, with thousands, would last until every republican principle was uprooted, and our country merged in the labyrinth of degradation, rather than lose the paltry advantages to be gained by being with the *strongest party!*

We protest against this principle, and against this course of conduct, with a people jealous of their liberties—and those who pursue this dangerous pathway may find, when too late for relief, that they have sacrificed their country at the shrine of their misplaced devotion, and leave posterity to groan under the thraldom of ignorance and despotism!

Bradford Argus.

The New York Gazette of the 10th ultimo says, that a good deal is said in the late French papers, received at the office of the Gazette, in relation to the attack of President Jackson on the United States Bank. One of them remarks that the President has taken a step which a Constitutional Monarch, or even a Hereditary Monarch, would not have dared to take.

We learn from the very best authority that Gov. Marcy has sent a message to the legislature of New York, detailing the tottering condition of the Safety Fund Banks of that State, and urging the necessity of some means being immediately provided to sustain them. With this object he recommends that FOUR MILLIONS of dollars be borrowed on the credit of the State, to be loaned to these Banks to uphold them. So much for Gen. Jackson's *experiment!* So much for Mr. Van Buren's Safety Fund System!

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 31.

In the House, on Saturday, the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the canal commissioners made a report.

[The Report commences by quoting the resolutions submitted by *Mr. Irish*, of Northampton, in January last, authorizing the appointment of a committee, and also, "with power to send for persons and papers." The resolutions have been published twice in this paper, and we therefore with this statement omit them.]

In the discharge of the duty imposed by the foregoing resolutions, *James Leslie*, Esq. Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in Harrisburg, was called as a witness, and having been sworn according to law, on the 24th of March inst. deposed as follows:

"That when a Superintendent or other canal agent came to the Office of Discount and Deposit, in Harrisburg, to draw money, on drafts, out of said Office, I thought it right to pay the expenses of such superintendent or agent, in coming to Harrisburg. On one occasion, about fifteen or twenty months ago, after I had so paid the expenses of William F. Packer, Superintendent of the Lycoming line of the West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania canal, he exchanged fifteen thousand dollars, (part of a sum drawn out of the Office aforesaid,) with the bank of Middletown, for the notes of the said bank, which he paid out along the line of the canal. I heard of this, and mentioned it to one of the canal commissioners who disapproved of it. Mr. Packer came down to this place soon after, and the amount I had paid for his expenses, was returned to me. When a canal agent did not call at the office for the sums required for disbursement on his line, I sent an agent of the Office with the money, to the points it was wanted—whose expenses of course the Office bore."

Mr. Leslie here declined testifying further. He was requested to retire, that the committee might deliberate upon this new and unlooked for occurrence. On the 26th of March instant, the witness was again called, and said:

"I have already given to the committee all the information I can, as a man of honor; without meaning any disrespect to the committee, I am compelled to say, that I cannot, and will not disclose confidential correspondence, let the consequence to myself, be what it may."

Immediately after Mr. Lesley was asked by a member of the committee, Mr. Brodhead—Do you know whether any other agents of the commonwealth or of the canal commissioners, have been engaged in a similar transaction, with that mentioned by you, as having been done by Mr. Packer, when last before the committee. I allude to exchanging money with any of the banks?

Answer by Mr. Lesley—"The only instance which I know of any of our notes being exchanged, was that which I mentioned as having been done by Mr. Packer."

Question by Mr. Strohm—Do you know whether any money drawn from the Treasury, or from any of the banks, on Treasury drafts, by any of the public agents, was afterwards exchanged by those agents for any other bank paper, previous to its being paid out on the public works?

Answer—"I do not know."

The following question was then put to the witness, by Mr. Brodhead, one of the committee:

Do you know, whether any engineer, superintendant, supervisor, or other person or persons, holding appointments under them, have been, or are now, interested in contracts on any of the public works, or whether any of the public monies have been used by any of the public agents, now in office, for purposes other than those authorized by law?

To which Mr. Lesley replied in writing:

"I have already given all the testimony which I can give, as a man of honor.—Without meaning disrespect to any member of this committee, I am compelled to say, that I cannot, and will not, betray confidential correspondence, be the consequence to myself what it may.

J. LESLEY."

Mr. LESLEY stated further, that he feared no implication, or crimination, but refused no answer, on the ground stated in his written reply singly: and on the 28th of March, transmitted to the chairman of the committee a letter in the following words:

Dear Sir—Permit me respectfully to request of you, that in reporting to the House my conduct before the Committee of Investigation, you will state, that I declined answering, not from the fear of criminating myself, nor of implicating my character in any way; nor yet, from favor, affection, or friendship, to any one concerned. I decline solely, because I entertain the conscientious belief that I have not a *moral* right to reveal facts communicated in a confidential correspondence, which I myself commenced.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES LESLEY.

J. Irish, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Investigation.

The committee are unanimously of opinion that the witness is bound to answer all questions, proper or pertinent, to the matters submitted to their enquiry—and that he is compellable, and ought to be compelled to answer them. It is obvious, that if it were at the option of a witness, however respectable, to refuse to testify, when the investigation reached a particular point, the means of dispensing justice would be greatly crippled, if not entirely removed. Such an option cannot be permitted to exist. Submission to the laws of the country, as expounded by the constitutional authorities, is due from every citizen. The only exemption is believed to be the case of a counsellor, who is not bound and will not be permitted to disclose the confidential communications of his client. It was a matter of some difficulty to know what was the proper course to pursue under the circumstances. That the House of Representatives has the power to compel answers to such questions, is not doubted, although it has been doubted by many persons of high respectability and talents.—Every tribunal, judicial or legislative, has the inherent power of protecting itself in the exercise of its powers—and of enforcing its decrees, orders or acts, made and done within the scope of its legal or constitutional authority, and necessary to its fair and full exercise.

But it is not so apparent, that the committee possesses it—they being delegates of delegates—although the inclination of the minds of those who composes it, is in favor of the power. It is understood that the opinion is not uncommon, that some legislation ought to precede the exercise of this compulsory power, by either committee or House—besides, when a person has been subpœnaed to appear before a committee, and has neglected or refused to do so, the usage has been that such committee apply to the House for compulsory process.

Under all the circumstances, the committee believed the duty they owed the state and the House, would be best promoted by making this report to the House, and asking its direction and aid in the particular matter which made the communication necessary.

This report was referred to the judiciary committee.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, March 27, Mr. ROBINSON offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were laid on the table:

Whereas, the charter of the present Bank of the U. States will expire within the comparatively short period of two years, in consequence whereof, combined with other causes, difficulties & derangement in the money concerns of the country do now exist, in a great degree detrimental to many, if not all the most important interests of the nation, as likewise to the progress of the great work of internal improvement, now so near its completion in our own State: And whereas, it is the opinion of this House, that the establishment of a National Bank, confined, restricted and limited by the provisions of its charter, within the legitimate sphere of banking, and adequate to the accommodation of the fiscal operations of the government of the U. States, is both constitutional and expedient: And whereas, it is believed that the settlement of this important question, which so widely agitates the country, would immediately restore public confidence, allay popular excitement, and re-animate the languishing activity of the nation—Therefore,

1. *Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, "That the establishment of a National Bank, restricted and limited by the provisions of its charter to objects of banking purely, the facilitating of the fiscal operations of the general government, and divested of all features and privileges which might render it obnoxious to the rights and interests of the people, is, in the opinion of this body, both constitutional and expedient.

2. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Senators and Representatives in Congress for the state of Pennsylvania, to use their exertions to promote the establishment of a National Bank, to be located in the state of Pennsylvania, to assume the place of the one now existing.

AND WHEREAS, this salutary measure cannot be accomplished in proper season without a concession of some portion of the privileges guaranteed to the present Bank of the United States,

It is further Resolved, That it be recommended to the Congress of the United States to offer an adequate compensation or equivalent to said Bank for such concession, in order that Congress may be fully enabled and authorised, without longer delay, to effect the object and intention of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Our readers will perceive by a report to the House, in to-day's paper, from the Committee to investigate the conduct of the agents on the public works, that power is asked to compel *James Lesley, Esq.* cashier of the branch bank of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg, to disclose private and confidential correspondence solicited by himself. We hope the House will act prudently. We wish every man had the high sense of honor which is shown by Mr. Lesley. Unless disclosures of the greatest importance to the public, would be the consequence, we hope no compulsory process will be resorted to.

Pennsylvania Intel.

'These two lines that look so solemn,
Were put here to make out the column.'

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1834.

As the battle is fought and the victory won in the Senate of the United States, as this morning papers will inform you, we may look for a short truce in that high and distinguished body of men—a truce, however, which will be revived by skirmishes upon memorials and resolutions, where the light-armed now and then send forth a volley. The vote carried to-day by a majority strong in intellect, strong in character, strong in public services, and strong in numbers too, is a vote which would shake any person from his sad purposes and his ruinous Experiment, except the man who values himself upon his obstinacy, and who has ever valued himself upon setting all law at defiance. If the Father of his Country were now the President of the United States, he would instantly yield to such a vote, which, if Mr. Chambers and Mr. Bell had not been absent, would have swollen, to the number of 30 out of 48 Senators,—particularly when he knew that his own friends in another branch of the Legislature, would rejoice to be permitted to restore the Deposites. The Father of his Country would listen to the strong vote of his constitutional advisers,—and his heart, if ever hardened, would soften, and he would mourn over the public calamity. Not so, however with our "second Washington." When the vote reaches the White House, he will rave and roar like a frantic madman, and abuse the Senate as a body, and calumniate individuals. Nothing, we are told, "*nothing* can shake Andrew Jackson." No public distress: no public calamity—no wreck of ruined fortunes and blighted hopes. "Andrew Jackson is unshaken"—even as Mr. Leigh said, if the earth quakes. This man a Republican President! This man the friend of the People! What perversion of the English language.

But if the strength of this vote makes no impression upon Andrew Jackson, it will make an impression upon the country, upon the sober thinking men of the country. No President since the formation of our constitution has received such a rebuke from the Senate of the United States. No crisis has ever before occurred, which demanded such action from that high and important body. And will this declaration of opinion make any impression upon the Secretary of the Treasury? Will that officer of Congress surrender the Treasury to Congress? When a man degrades his independence and tarnishes his honor by becoming the pliant instrument of another's will, he stands in the position of one who has not much to lose. The instrument which inflicted this sad blow upon all our interests, will not then in my opinion yield to this declaration of opinion on the part of the Senate.

But if he does not hear the admonition of his political enemies, one would think that he would listen to the admonition of his political friends; and does he not see such an admonition in the votes of Hendricks and King of Georgia,—and in the declaration of Forsyth, that he would not have advised the removal of the deposites, and in the confession of Wilkins, that, if the bank could be re-chartered, he would vote for their restoration to-morrow? If Mr. Taney thinks that any high minded man in the U. States approves his act, he mistakes the support of a party given, because the party must support him, for the spontaneous, self arising approbation which all good men seek for all their acts.

A million curses daily fall upon him from every quarter, and let him not fancy they come from his adversaries alone,—for his own party despise both the act and the actor. The man who took the responsibility they may not despise, but the instrument of the responsibility—the axe with which the blow was struck—the tool which another has driven—who does not pity? who does not condemn? What poor man is not more independent? What humble laborer would exchange stations with this high officer? What menial slave cannot say, "sir, you are no more free than I am free!" If there is an honor in taking a seat in the Cabinet on such terms: if by such means proud ambition is to be gratified: if this is the way a man must mount to power, give me a private and an humble life, and take all the gewgaws and trappings of office.

HARRISBURG, March 3.

Mr. Crawford, of Franklin, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill on Saturday, to suspend the payment of the temporary loan from the State banks, which was to be paid out of the late permanent loan of $729,000, in order to have funds to pay an instalment on the State debt of $380,000 which becomes due on the first of August next. The bill was immediately taken up and after having been advocated by Mr. Crawford, and opposed by Mr. Dunlop and Stevens, was lost.

A fatal accident occurred on the 20th ult. to a Mr. BEAR, of Hanover, Penn. He was coming to this city with his team, and when within a mile and a half from town, near Mr. Sewall's tan yard, his horses took fright from a flying kite. The saddle horse fell, and threw him in such a position that both wheels of the wagon passed over his body and in about an hour he died. His corpse was taken home on Friday.—*Balt. American.*

A Warning.—The case of Brown, the [illegible] monition that dishonesty is impolitic. This man, after a series of fraudulent and criminal actions, left Boston clandestinely, and escaped a few months ago to Europe, and there he has been like the troubled sea which cannot rest. The history of his crimes preceded him; he found Americans who knew his demerits wherever he went; and being in constant danger, he fled in a panic from city to city; skulking from observation, and not daring to remain over two or three days in any capital. The last accounts from him are, that he has fled to Egypt. He cannot, however, even in the land of Cleopatra and the Ptolemies, escape from infamy. Had he gone from any other section but New England, he might have crept into obscurity somewhere; but the universal Yankee nation is omnipresent. They are to be found every where; and Brown would be ferreted out, if he should bury himself in the convent of Mount Carmel, or seek protection from the Aga of Jerusalem.—*Salem Museum.*

Ohio.—The vast change which has within a few years been effected in the western portion of this country, seems almost magical. The state of Ohio was but lately a howling wilderness—where the savage built his wigwam, and the wild beast found his lair. The forest had never echoed with the sounds of the axe, and the vast rivers were navigated only with birch canoes. But it has been touched by the wand of civilization—and what is it now? A well cultivated and populous country, teeming with all which can constitute the happiness of man—a country where the inhabitants are governed by wise laws, and where education is justly regarded as the basis of virtue—a country studded with thriving villages and wealthy cities, where the rich soil is made subservient to human comfort. Instead of the birchen canoe, the lordly steamboat now rides on the navigable rivers, and conveys away the immense proceeds of the industry of the inhabitants, to gladden the children of other climes. And in that country where but a few years since the cries of the hunted wild beast and the shrill war-hoop of the savage were almost the only sounds which echoed through the glades and forests, the ceaseless din of machinery is now heard, and *one hundred and fifteen* different newspapers hardly suffice to satisfy the insatiable thirst for intelligence, which characterize its inhabitants.—*Boston Journal.*

Some exceedingly fastidious politicians of the no school party, affect to be mighty squeamish about the fact, that foreigners hold stock of the U. States Bank; what will they say, when they learn that foreigners own the stock of the Pennsylvania Treasury. The holding the state loan stock, gives foreigners the same right of voting for state officers, that they have for voting for Bank Directors by holding U. S. Bank stock. Let this be looked after! *U. S. Gaz.*

Montague, in his "Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics," remarks, "There cannot be a more certain symptom of the approaching ruin of a state, than when a firm adherence to party is fixed upon as the only test of merit, and all the qualifications requisite to a right discharge of every employment, are reduced to that single standard."

If this writer be correct, the United States are certainly on the 'Road to Ruin,' for never was Roman cohort more thoroughly drilled than the partizan army of General Jackson.

Death of a Giant.—The Taunton (Eng.) Courier, contains an account of the death and funeral of Joseph Neal Sewell, the Lincolnshire giant, who was born at Horncastle, in 1805. Sewell died on the 4th, and his remains were interred in the Church yard of Taunton St. Mary Magdalen. He had a great horror of anatomical operations after death; and his friends in deference to his wish, refused many lucrative offers for his body, and had quick lime thrown into the grave. The deceased was seven feet four inches high, and weighed thirty-seven stone, or five hundred and eighteen pounds. Sewell's dress required five yards of broadcloth for his coat, five yards of cloth and linen for his waistcoat, seven yards of patent cord for his trowsers, his shoes were fourteen inches and a half long, and six inches and a half wide.

LAFAYETTE.

Our readers, we are sure, feel a deep solicitude for the fate of the "American veteran," whose sickness is thus alluded to:

"Gen. Lafayette was very sick on the 12th. A council of physicians had been called.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—It was reported yesterday, that the indisposition of Gen. Lafayette had assumed an alarming character; but this morning we have had the satisfaction of learning at his house, that he is much better."

SHEEP KILLED BY CATS.

The last Lancaster Examiner says:—"Incredible as this may sound, we have good authority for saying the deed has actually been perpetrated in this county. Several cats of the common species, with their progeny, have for three or four years past, made an old stone quarry in Martic township, their abiding place, and in that time it would seem have relapsed to the wild state, and acquired the ferocious and predatory habits natural to their tribe. A short time ago, some of them were seen in pursuit of a full-grown sheep belonging to the flock of Mr. Martin Herr, of that vicinity. They soon overtook it, dragged it to the ground, and before the person who witnessed the scene could reach the spot, they succeeded in so lacerating [illegible] death in a short time. It required considerable exertion to drive them off. A dog, subsequently sent in pursuit of them, caught one, but would probably have been himself worsted in the conflict that ensued, had not the owner come to his rescue. It is said they also pursued a small boy some time ago, and followed him a considerable distance, as is now supposed with deadly intent."

The Vote of the Deaf and Dumb on the Deposite question.—A good thing occurred at Troy on Tuesday evening.—There was an exhibition of the deaf mutes in the Church;—it was crammed full.—The Hon. J. C. Kemble, a collar Senator, rendered himself conspicuously polite during the exhibition, in putting questions to the pupils. After the audience had been delighted, for an hour and a half, it was proposed to ask the mutes, as a finishing question, what was the cause of the public distress. Mr. Peet, the teacher, first asked them if they knew there was an unusual distress in the country;—they all answered yes—He then asked them if they knew that many merchants had failed in business;—they answered yes—He then directed them to write down on their slates, what was the cause of the distress. The first wrote, "I don't like to say."—The second, "I don't know enough about it to tell what is the cause."—The third, "The cause of the distress is the removal of the U. States deposites." The fourth lad wrote as follows:—"*The cause of the great distress in village, town, and city, is the removal of the Deposites from the Bank of the United States,* BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT, AND INDEPENDENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW." When this answer was announced, the house shook with acclamation, clapping and stamping, to the utter confusion and dismay of Mr. Collar Senator Kemble.—It was a thundering shout which the mutes themselves almost seemed to hear.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The two Austrian frigates with POLISH EXILES, to the number of 245, arrived below last evening. We have not heard that any arrangements have been made, either by the public authorities or private individuals, for putting these ill-fated exiles in a way of procuring a living. Indeed, at this moment, when thousands of our citizens, willing and anxious to work, are unable to find employment, we fear that it will be difficult to provide for this new accession.

Commodore Ridgely dispatched a barge this morning, offering to these frigates the usual hospitalities of the port. *American.*

What will the People, who are doubtless attached to their Constitution, and who are not yet disposed to surrender *all power* into the hands of one man, say to the following exhibition of malevolence and rage in the official paper of yesterday?

"This attempt [the recent vote of the Senate] to impeach the Chief Magistrate, is, in fact, nothing more than giving the *sanction of a majority, made up,* in part, of *notorious stipendiaries* of the Bank, to the *shameless libel,* first put forth by the purchased press of the Corporation, and afterwards specially recognised as of Bank origin, by receiving the confirmation of the manifesto issued by the Board of Directors itself. The coalition in the Senate cannot raise, by all its labored oratory, the grave and formal resolution it has so solemnly adopted, above the level of the miserable libel which formed its embryo in Webb's newspaper." "The *result* [the adoption of the resolution] is *the triumph of perfidy.*"

Can any citizen, of manly or patriotic feeling, look upon this daring attempt to dragoon and overawe a co-ordinate branch of the National Legislature, with any other feeling than that of unmixed abhorrence? Is there one so disciplined for bondage and worthy of chains, as to read this undisguised denunciation of the august body to whom the highest Legislative and Executive powers have been confided, without feeling every fibre glow with honest indignation.

The violence of the language thus used, by the Organ of the Executive, towards a co-ordinate branch of the Government, not having power over the purse and the sword, and which has simply pronounced a deliberate judgment upon an executive act submitted to it for ratification and approval, affords one more (and an alarming) symptom of the spirit which unhappily sways the Executive Branch of the Government. It is not for the purpose of commenting on the outrage thus done to the Senate, we have quoted it. To enlarge upon it, would be to insult the understandings of our readers: but it is fit that they should know in what manner the assembled States of this Union, as represented in the Senate, are insulted and vilified in the journal which is known to be in the confidence of the President of the U. States. *Nat. Int.*

Cure for Polypus.—A writer in a foreign periodical relates that an obstinate case of polipi of the nose, of long standing, was cured by applying *laudanum* with a hair pencil to the polipi.

Singular Circumstance.—A young lady at Bristol was struck in the face (some years since) by a snow-ball, which bruised her face very much, but it soon got well: ever since, in snowy weather, a redness appears, and clear water runs down her face in large drops, so as to wet a napkin very soon; medical advice is to no purpose, yet in fine weather it dries up, and her face appears as if nothing had been the matter.

Cholera.—The fact stated in the subjoined letter is very extraordinary; but whether it will be found to be applicable [illegible]

My dear Sir,—The following extract from a letter received to-day from Madras may possibly be of service as a hint to any Commander whose ship may hereafter be visited by cholera. To all it must be both curious and interesting.—The "*Undaunted*" Frigate, which sailed from this five weeks ago, to bring Lord Wm. Bentick here, returned yesterday, owing to the Cholera having broken out on board, and nine cases proved fatal; 103 of the crew had been attacked; and, so long as the ship was before the wind, the disease increased upon them; until the surgeon recommended the Captain to change his course and haul the wind.—This he did, when strange to say, an improvement was immediately observed; and the Frigate is now quite free from the complaint." He adds very properly:—"That is a hint to you sailors in the event of a similar attack."

Dear Sir, your's, truly
JOHN HINE.

November 26.

Magnificent plan of Internal Improvement.

We perceive a bill is before the state Legislature of Louisiana, to incorporate a company with a capital of $20,000,000, for constructing a rail road from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Clinton, and then eastwardly to the line dividing Louisiana from the state of Mississippi, so that a road can be continued through the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, N. Carolina and Virginia, to Washington.

The idea is not new to us, and if the States before named, will pass similar laws, we have not the shadow of a doubt that in twenty years to come, a trip will be made from New Orleans to Washington in six days. It is in the power of the St. Francisville and Woodville rail road company, to give an impulse to this project, by the immediate commencement and rapid completion of the road from this place to Woodville. The construction of a rail road from this place by the way of Jackson, Mississippi, to Nashville, in Tennessee, would divert the trade of that fertile region from the Cumberland and Ohio rivers, directly to this place, from whence the navigation to New Orleans is safe at all seasons, and the trip is made in descending, in eighteen hours, and in returning in thirty hours. A trip from this place to Nashville, on a rail road, would be made in three days. *Louisiana paper.*

A young aspirant to the ministry of the church of Scotland was called upon to hold forth in a neighboring parish church, so frequently and so unexpectedly, that he at length began to find some difficulty in causing the work of composition to furnish a supply equal to the demand. But although he was lacking in sermons, it will be seen he lacked nothing in wit.—Accordingly, that the produce might keep pace with the consumption, he came to the conclusion that there could be no harm in borrowing from wiser heads; and in due time began, among others, to quote more largely from Blair. All this might have passed off very well, had it not turned out that, among his most attentive auditors was an 'auld Judas o' a wife,' who had happened to get hold of a stray volume of Blair—with the contents of which she was as familiar as her name. He got smoothly enough over matters for the first Sabbath, but on the second—*horribile dictu!*—what was his surprise, on giving out his text, to behold, with a single glance of his eye, the old woman sitting in a sly corner, and with most provoking composure, open the very volume, which contained, at least, the git of his discourse! "What did you do in such a critical dilemma?" inquired a sympathising Reverend Brother, to whom the preacher (now a most respectable minister of the church) had many years afterwards been telling the story. "What did I do?" he replied, "why I quickly stole a march on the old woman—I just turned over two leaves; and after that she couldna cast saut on my tail." *Stirling Journal.*

It is an historical fact, worthy just now to be remembered, that the Banks in Europe were the first fruits of the republics; and their birth was coeval with the rupture of the feudal chains in Italy. The Bank of Amsterdam, and the Bank of England sprung directly from the revolutions which gave freedom to those nations. So far as Banks in Europe have exercised power it has been in opposition to Aristocratic power, and favorable to popular liberty.

We extract the following from the Carlisle "American Volunteer," one of the oldest and most uniform Democratic papers in Pennsylvania:

It is perhaps more difficult to form a correct opinion of the topics that now agitate the American people, than it has been since the formation of our government; and for an obvious reason—which is, that the old contending parties have become so amalgamated, as to have lost sight of every title of principle by which they were wont to be regulated. A servile attachment to *men* has driven some men to madness; and as Capt. O'Brien once said, "our country, from present appearances, will soon be *big with revolution,* and may possibly be *strangled* in the *delivery.*"—A strict attachment to our Constitution is all we can depend upon for its preservation. The Commercial Intelligencer, among other spirited articles, has the following:

"*The Bank—the Constitution.*

Let not the Democracy of Pennsylvania lose sight of the fact, that there is not the slightest connection between the question of the removal of the Deposites and [illegible] thing for the Bank; it is for the Constitution of our country, the freedom of the people that we strike. We are solemnly impressed with the conviction that, unless the freemen of this country *spurn the fetters of the office hunters,* and continue to rally, not for the Bank, but for the Constitution, the free charter bequeathed us by our fathers, will be lost forever. Let every honest Democrat who has, in the heat of party collisions, mingled the subject, pause and ponder on these facts.—If he is a Jacksonian, we would say that he cannot have supported the Hero of N. Orleans with more zeal than we have; if he is a supporter of the principles and usages of Democracy, we would claim at least an equal rank among the zealous champions of both. We have not changed—we will not change; but *others have*—and unless the change is rebuked, there will shortly be no such thing as Democracy to contend for. Constitution, Country—all, for which Democracy contends, will be buried in one general ruin."

Tragical Event.—The following tragical story of a Mormon preacher is given by the editor of the Independent Messenger, on the authority of a gentleman from the Western part of the state of New York. We shall expect to see it authenticated by the western papers, if it be true.

In a town where the delusion had made numerous converts, the disciples were summoned to assemble in a wild place, circumjacent to a pond, on the water of which, a gifted elder announced that he should walk and preach. The believers assembled their doubting friends, and great things were anticipated. But it seems there were a few wicked Lamanites, who secretly set themselves to make mischief. Choosing their opportunity, just before the appointed day of miracles, they ascertained, by means of a raft, that the pond to be traversed, was extremely shallow; a thin sheet of water covering a common swamp mire. This mire was found to be of a consistency nearly strong enough, except within a small central space, to sustain the weight of a man.—They soon discovered a line of plank laid in a perpendicular direction completely across the pond, sunk about four inches under the surface of the water. These were so fastened down, and locked together, and so daubed with mud, as to be quite imperceptible from the neighboring declivities. They resolved on preventing the miracle by sawing the concealed bridge in pieces, just where it crossed the deepest and most dangerous part of the pond. This was done, and left seemingly as they found it.

The expected day arrived, the congregation placed themselves as in an amphitheatre on the surrounding slopes, and the preacher appeared at the edge of the water. Presently he raised his stentorian voice, and as he paced his invisible bridge with a step apparently unearthly, taught and warned the people. All ears were open, and every eye strained from its socket with astonishment. But alas! just as the miracle-worker seemed to have wrought conviction of his divine power in the wondering hearts of the multitude, lo! he stepped upon one of the detached pieces of plank, sallied side-ways, and instantly plunged, floundering and sinking in the deep water mire: mingling shrieks, screams and shouts of the spectators, all in a rush of commotion, were appalling. The scene was indiscribable. Even those who had spoiled the miracle, were filled with horror when they actually saw the unfortunate impostor disappear. They had not dreamed that their trick would cost him more than the fright, discomfort and disgrace of being submersed, and afterwards struggling ashore; all along taking it for granted, that his plank would enable him to swim, however it might treacherously fail him to walk. But the tale closes with the close of his life, and the consequent close of Mormonism in that vicinity. He sunk, and long before the confounded assembly were in a condition to afford him relief, perished, a victim to his imposture.

A special Committee appointed by the Common Council of Philadelphia, to inquire into the effects of the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the U. States, have made a report, in which they enter into a calculation of the consequences of the measure upon the financial condition of the city. They state that in the stocks held by the city, belonging to the Girard state alone, there has been a loss by depreciation, since the removal of the deposites, of $275,864 52, and that if the present state of things continues, the time is not distant when the interests of the city will be seriously affected by the reduction of its rental. They conclude, in the usual way, by recommending the adoption of a memorial to Congress, and the appointment of a joint Committee of the Councils to convey it to Washington. *Balt. Gaz.*

Another arrival from England brings intelligence seventeen days later than the last accounts, published a day or two ago. The news from Portugal is now favorable to Don Miguel, who is represented as able to detach 3000 men of his army on a distant expedition, and in a condition to propose an amnesty to Don Pedro.

It is wholly impracticable to reconcile the conflicting accounts from the Peninsula, or to judge from them what is the actual state of affairs. *Balt. Gaz.*

The National Intelligencer, of this morning, is entirely occupied (the four sides filled) with a single speech—that of Mr. Wilde of Georgia—more than twenty three columns of solid typographical composition—making about twelve yards by long measure. We extract the concluding paragraph—or cut off the tip end of the tail, by way of a token that we have at least seen it:—

"We are told this 'experiment' will not be abandoned whatever may be the consequences, until it has been tried and fails.

And what sort of an experiment is it? The President has the Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and Constitution of the Country, with a large portion of the fortunes and happiness of twelve millions of people, in this crucible. It is on the subterranean fire of the Palace, and we can all discern through the smoke, what alchemyst it is, that promises to extract a mercurial currency out of misery and ruin, and to restore the *golden age.* The cries of the wretches whose substance is consuming in these witches' caldron, are drowned by the attendant spirits in bursts of mocking laughter, mixed with taunts of bitter irony. One gibbering elf traces a caricature upon the walls, and calls it "PANIC DAY." A voice of unearthly music, sweet and scornful as the accents of Archangel ruined, rings in the sufferer's ears the scoffing exhortation, "*Groan, sinners, groan!*" while the guardian angels of the Treasury, unable to be heard amid the din, hold up a mighty scroll labelled "BANK INVESTIGATION."

From the National Gazette.

Judge Washington's opinion of Gen. Jackson.

In the course of the excellent and forcible remarks which Judge Bayard submitted to the meeting, recently held in the borough of Princeton, (N. J.) in Blackwell's Hotel, he related the following striking remark which Judge Washington made, in a conversation with him, at the time when Gen. Jackson was first thought of as a candidate for the Presidency. "Sir," said the Judge,—after expressing his profound surprise at the nomination,—"Sir, I know the man perfectly. He is plain, honest and patriotic; but if he should ever take up the idea that a certain course of conduct was his duty, no matter how preposterous it may be, there is no law or constitution that he will not break down and trample under his feet, in the prosecution of it." It was fortunate for the venerable and clear-sighted jurist, that he did not live to see how terribly his prediction was to be fulfilled, but, to our cost, we know, that what was forecast in him is history with us. God grant that the chapter of Jackson's life, which details the gloomy annals of his usurpations, may serve as a beacon-light to my countrymen, to warn them off from those dangerous rocks, on which they have well nigh made shipwreck of their political hopes and prospects, and among which their ship of state, with unskilful and obstinate pilots at the helm, is still dashed about by a tempestuous ocean, while the gallant crew within are in a state of dreadful uncertainty as to the final issue.

Correspondence of Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The Senate was filled at a very early hour this morning to hear Mr. Clay, who spoke until a little past three o'clock without coming to a conclusion, when the Senate adjourned. He began in a very happy manner, and his constitutional argument was admirably conducted. The subject, however, is so worn out, and men's minds are so decidedly made up on the subject, that it is impossible to present it in a new aspect, or revive the extreme feeling which at various times has been elicited in the debates before the Senate. It is for these reasons that this by many will not be considered one of his happiest efforts, until it comes to be published, and then I venture to say it will be highly approved of.

Previous to entering upon this summary of so lengthened a debate, Mr. Clay presented a petition from Lexington, in Kentucky, upon which he made some remarks. He said extreme distress had not reached his constituents there yet.—It was difficult to distress so abundant and fertile a country, but his constituents already were inconvenienced, and were looking forward to be overtaken by the general embarrassment. Amongst other evidences of this, he mentioned that six thousand fat beeves were at this moment undisposed of, when at the corresponding period of last year, scarce one was to be obtained. He said the reason was that the butchers and drovers were unable to get facilities from the banks to purchase them with.

But the news from Albany received this morning, is the absorbing topic for the moment. However causes may be glossed over, of Gov. Marcy's proposition to borrow so many millions to sustain the credit of the banks in that State, the truth is openly admitted here, that if they cannot borrow the money, the banks will have to suspend their specie payments or stop payment altogether. And where will they borrow the money? Not in this country. In England? That is by no means certain. The transaction will be understood there. Capitalists there well know the ruinous state of the currency of this country, and will hardly lend their money to uphold a system that is at war with all securities. A system, part of which, and not the least insignificant part, has been to violate the bank charter, in which they have so many millions vested, and to break the U. States Bank. A system, a principal character of which is, as we learn from high authority, *to break all who trade upon borrowed capital.*

What security will the English capitalists find in such a system, which aims at breaking all borrowers, and of course those amongst whom their loaned capital is to be diffused? But is it not to be apprehended that some great catastrophe will occur in the State of New York, amongst the Safety Fund Banks, before such an operation can be negotiated? Most certainly. Every body sees this, and therefore it is, that we may reasonably believe this proposition of Governor Marcy's is only the precursor to another, more immediate in its character, and which will only defer an explosion, that will be more mischeivous, because it will have increased power. I allude to a proposition that must ere long be submitted to the New York Legislature, to authorise the banks to suspend specie payments. Then you will have plenty of bank notes, then you will have a ficti-

tious currency, and a rise in the measure of values.

Then you will plunge the country deeper and deeper. And when at last the destroying influence of Jacksonism has visited every threshhold, then the House of Representatives will have to do, what it before did, after the ruinous reign of paper between the expiration of the old United States Bank charter, and the chartering of the present bank, viz. to charter just such a bank as they are solicitous to destroy.

This is a gloomy picture, but as I have before said, if only the people will permit this painful experience to undeceive them, and will consent in future to be governed by honest, intelligent and KNOWN men, known by their virtues I mean, then the price will not be too great. It is the only consolation to look forward to, and I think it may be looked forward to.

SMETHPORT, Pa. March 22, 1834.

EXTRAORDINARY GALE.

Twenty houses destroyed.

The most serious hurricane which was ever witnessed in this section of the country, took place at Lymansville, Potter county, on Thursday last, 20th instant, about 4 o'clock, P. M. the particulars of which, as related by Mr. John Earle, Jr. who was an eye-witness to the sad catastrophe, are briefly as follows:

It commenced on the point of the hill, south of the village, and taking a northerly direction, it levelled the timber in its course, till it came to the Saw-Mill, which it entirely demolished. Next the Pail Factory, in which there were four persons who were blown several rods, and two of them slightly injured, was blown down.—Next, the house formerly occupied by Major Lyman, taking the upper off and making complete wreck of the lower; also the shed and wagon-house were literally torn to pieces. Next the house occupied by William Crosby, was blown down, with Mr. C. his wife, and three children; but fortunately none were injured. Next a large house formerly occupied by Harry Lyman was unroofed, and the body very much injured; also on the opposite side of the street, a large barn and forty foot shed, were levelled to the ground. Next three log buildings—a school-house, dwelling house, and blacksmith shop, were unroofed.—Next the dwelling house of Cephas Nelson, was unroofed. Next a barn belonging to Almond Woodcock was also blown down, in which there were two span of horses and three boys; one of the horses was killed, and the others slightly injured: the boys were blown about twelve rods, and one of them (a son of Mr. W.) had his thigh broke. Next two houses and a barn belonging to Mr. Bellis; the barn was blown down and the houses unroofed. Next a house and barn of Mr. Almond Woodcock's; the house was unroofed and the barn blown down. Continuing its course in a northern direction it terminated its destructive effects about a mile north of the village.

All the timber in its range was entirely swept to the ground, and fences and orchards completely destroyed. The whole village presents a general mass of ruins. The fields are completely covered with boards, timber and shingles, which were blown from the buildings. Every building in the village was either destroyed, or very materially injured: and what is more remarkable no lives were lost! The loss must no doubt be seriously felt by many. The hail were measured for curiosity, and several measured FIVE inches in circumference.

☞ Our readers will find on our first page, some details of an interesting matter which is now before the House of Representatives of this State—the refusal of the Cashier of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania to testify before a committee of the House. The committee having reported the matter to the House, the following proceedings were had:

HARRISBURG, April 3.

Yesterday, in the House, Mr. Crawford, from the committee on the judiciary system, to whom was referred the report of the committee appointed on the 18th of January last, to investigate the conduct of the canal commissioners, reported a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at arms of this House be and he is hereby directed, to take into his custody James Lesly, of the borough of Harrisburg, and bring him to the bar of this House, to answer for a contempt committed against this House, in refusing when examined as a witness, to answer questions put to him by said committee.

A warm and able discussion took place on this resolution, during the whole of the morning and afternoon sessions. The resolution was adopted: And THIS MORNING Mr. Lesley was placed by the Sergeant at-arms, before the bar of the house; and upon the same question being put to him, by the Speaker of the House, which he refused to answer the committee—Mr. L. said, he was compelled to persevere in not answering—not from disrespect to the House or the committee. *Mr. L.* spoke in so low a tone, that we were unable to catch his exact words.—Mr. Alexander moved to discharge him from custody—Mr. Stevens called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, but before they were taken, Mr. Crawford (of Fr[illegible]) were obliged to leave the house—as the hour of putting our paper to press had arrived.

[After considerable debate, Mr. Lesley was again brought before the House, and again refused to testify, but stated that nothing that he could state would implicate the canal commissioners. He was again committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and the debate on the resolution for his discharge commenced, which was finally negatived, 69 to 19.—Mr. Lesley, therefore, remains in the custody of the Sergeant at arms, to abide the further order of the House.]

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. April 7, 1834.

☞ The wagon price of Flour in Baltimore, on Saturday last, was $4 37.—Cloverseed, $3 50 and $4.

☞ The meeting of the freemen of Adams county, on Saturday last, was a triumphant one. The court-house was found insufficient to contain the mass of people, who had left their homes to record their votes against Executive misrule, and to memorialize their Representatives; and the meeting adjourned to the public square. We can form no estimate of the number; but there never was any thing near such a political assemblage in this county, within our recollection. The enthusiasm of the people was ardent.—The citizens of Hamiltonban, more than 100 strong, came into town in a body, as also did the citizens of Germany, bearing a banner, with the words, "We are the People, and will protect the Constitution from present and future insult."—Adams County has spoken; and she will not prove recreant in the hour of trial.

The proceedings of the meeting will be found in the following columns.

MEMORIALS.

Those persons who have Memorials in their possession, will please forward them to this Office by Monday next.

☞ The deposite question was settled in the House of Representatives on Friday last, in compliance with the views of the President, against the restoration of the Deposites, the re-charter of the Bank, &c. &c. by different majorities, thus displaying their adhesion to party, in preference to the interests of a suffering people. The only hope now is ☞ THE BALLOT-BOX, & the DEEP-TONED EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC OPINION!

The following is from the National Intelligencer of Saturday:

The Deposite Question.—The *Previous Question*, was moved yesterday, in the House of Representatives, at the close of Mr. Mc DUFFIE's Speech, and carried by a majority of *seven* votes. The effect of this decision was, to cut off all amendments; and thus to *avoid a decision* upon the question of approbation or disapprobation of the *removal* of the public deposites, and to bring before the House of Representatives, instead of it, questions concerning the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, and the *restoration* of the deposites. It is necessary that our readers should distinctly understand that the House of Representatives has not traversed the decision of the Senate on either of the great questions, as to the constitutionality of the conduct of the Executive or the expediency of the removal of the deposites. Those are questions on which the judgment of the House has yet to be pronounced. In avoiding the proposed censure of the removal, there is not a doubt in our minds, that the House of Representatives has fallen behind the march of public opinion. If it have not done so, then is no faith due to human testimony.

The Representatives of the People, it will be seen have turned a deaf ear to the cries of the People for relief—the House has declared by a vote of 119 to 104, against restoring the Deposites. To themselves alone must the people now turn for relief—"there is no longer hope for them unless they come to their own salvation."

Nat. Int.

☞ Gen. BLAIR, member of Congress from South Carolina, put an end to his existence, by shooting himself with a pistol through the head, on Tuesday evening last, at his lodgings in Washington, in a fit of derangement. The customary honors to his remains were paid by both Houses. He was said to be the most splendid man, in appearance, in Congress—six feet six inches, and elegantly proportioned—open, generous, chivalric; but, alas! that fell destroyer, which has laid low so many noble beings, has added him to the list of her victims!

The Columbia Rail Road.—This road has been passed by a car from Lancaster, west to Columbia, in an hour and a quarter—distance 12 miles. It is expected that on the 15th of April the whole road will be opened between Philadelphia and Columbia.

The education bill received the signa- [illegible] and is now a law.

The Improvement Bill has PASSED the Senate, as it passed the House, with only a few verbal amendments.

☞ The local elections in the interior of New-York took place last week. As far as heard from, the Van Buren party have been defeated. The name of WHIG has been assumed by the anti-Jackson party in the City of New-York.

POSTSCRIPT

GREAT MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

In pursuance of public notice, an unusually large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Adams county, opposed to the late arbitrary measures of the President of the U. States, was held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 5th day of April, inst.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of JAMES McSHERRY, Esq. as President; Capt. DAVID WILSON, EZRA BLYTHE, Esq. PETER HULICK, SAMUEL LILLY, Esq. JACOB WILL, and ALEXANDER HARBAUGH, as Vice Presidents; and *Dr. William Johnston*, and *Robert G. Harper*, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was eloquently and feelingly stated by the chairman.

JACOB CASSATT, Esq. presented a Memorial to the meeting, to be forwarded to Congress, praying for some action by that body, which was adopted, and the names of the persons present affixed thereto.

On motion of JOHN F. McFARLANE, Esq. a committee was appointed to prepare and report to the meeting Resolutions expressive of their views on the interesting subject which had assembled so large a meeting of the people.

The following persons were appointed the Committee:—

Jacob Cassatt, Esq. Dr. D. Horner, D. M. Smyser, Esq. J. F. MacFarlane, Esq. John Dickson, Esq. J. Cunningham, Esq. David Shriver, John S. Crawford, Esq. James Wilson, Esq. John Brough, Esq. Jacob Griest, John Garvin, Esq. C. Kettlewell, Michael Snyder, and Dr. A. Thompson.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was eloquently addressed by J. COOPER, and JAMES DOBBIN, Esqs.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were then reported by the Committee; which were read—and after some very appropriate remarks by D. M. SMYSER, and J. CASSATT, Esqs. were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS it is the right of the people, in all free governments, to meet together in primary assemblies, and express their opinions, and state their grievances freely: And whereas the people of this country are at present groaning beneath a burthen which threatens ere long to become intolerable, and which is manifested universally in the derangement of the circulating medium of the country, the stagnation of trade, the decline of business, the absence of all public credit, as well as all mutual confidence between man and man, and general alarm and mistrust: And whereas we are firmly impressed with the belief, that all this wide train of mischief has been occasioned by the causeless and unauthorized removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, and the rash and unprecedented "*Experiment*" which is being made on the currency: And whereas we have met, without distinction of party, in the spirit of a common devotion to our beloved country, and an united reverence for her laws and institutions, to consider what measures it becomes us, as freemen groaning under the yoke of intolerable oppression, to adopt, to free ourselves from it, and bring back the former happy days of peace, concord, security and plenty: Therefore,

Resolved, That the removal of the Deposites from the Bank of the U. States, by the sole authority of the President, was uncalled for by any reasons of expediency or necessity, was a violation of the public faith, and has been the cause of the existing pressure and distress so severely and universally felt in the derangement of the currency, the loss of public credit and private confidence, the depression of all kinds of agricultural and mechanical labor, and the diminished price of agricultural products.

Resolved, That the assertion, so often repeated by the advocates of the Executive, that the existing distress is merely "*imaginary*," can scarcely be viewed by this meeting in any other light than as an insult upon the sufferings of the people; if intended to blind the eyes of the public, it will prove wholly ineffectual, as we have woful evidence in our own experience, that the ills we complain of are substantial and real.

Resolved, That we view as one of the dangerous symptoms of the times, the attempt that is making by the Office-holders, to influence freemen by their prejudices instead of their reason; hence their cry of Aristocracy, Bank influence, &c. &c. when they freely grant and justify the most unlimited assumption of power by the National Executive.

Resolved, That we view with unfeigned alarm, the attempts that are being made, to bring the Senate of the U. States into disrepute; if its voice is to be disregarded in appointments to office, we have every thing to fear for the safety of our republican institutions; take away its control over appointments, and sanction the powers claimed for the President over the judgment of his officers, with the sword and the purse in his hands, and we can no longer say, "our's is a land of laws."

Resolved, That in the present crisis, we pledge ourselves to suspend all party [illegible] and sacrifice all minor differences, on the altar of our country's good, and to bring all the talents we possess, and all the influence we can command, to bear upon the common cause. The present ruinous system, if persevered in, may lead to consequences which we shudder to contemplate, and which it is our determination, if possible, to avert.

Resolved, That we do most solemnly protest against the effort that is making to rest this momentous question, so vitally associated with the best interests of the people, on party grounds; and we cannot look on those who recklessly strive to place it in that point of view before the public, as the friends of their country.

Resolved, That we rely with confidence upon the present Congress, for relief from our sufferings, and do earnestly demand and implore it at their hands; and call upon them, in the name of our common country, not to adjourn or separate until some effectual remedy shall have been devised.

Resolved, That the only measure, which, in the opinion of this meeting, affords a prospect of permanent relief, is the passage of a law, directing the deposites of the public money to be hereafter made in the Bank of the United States as formerly, and the re-chartering of that Institution under such modifications and restrictions as the wisdom of Congress may dictate, or, at least, such a prolongation of its charter, as will enable it gradually to wind up its affairs, without suddenly and too sensibly aggravating the burthens of the people.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a National Bank is necessary to equalize the currency and exchange of the country, for the regular and successful operation of the Treasury Department of the Government, and the general welfare of the State.

Resolved, That a National Bank is further necessary to give stability and a determinate value to the issues of the State Banks, which would otherwise, as experience teaches, and many of us remember, at once depreciate in value, be constantly fluctuating, and, in many parts of the country, not be received in payment at all.

Resolved, That a gold and silver circulating medium, however fair and desirable it may appear in theory, is, and has been found in practice, utterly inconvenient and impracticable, and, as a medium of exchange, is far inferior to a sound and uniform paper currency, which is readily convertible into specie.

Resolved, That the issues of the Bank of the U. States afford such a medium, being possessed of a *par* value all over the U. States, and readily convertible into specie whenever demanded.

Resolved, That the necessity of a Bank of the U. States, to regulate the issues of the State Banks, is evidenced sufficiently by the suspension of specie payments by the State Banks, on the expiration of the charter of the first Bank of the U. States, the resumption of specie payments by the same Banks, in 1816, when the present Bank went into operation, and the general panic and distress already experienced, at the very prospect of its not being re-chartered.

Resolved, That this meeting cannot close their eyes to the gross inconsistency manifested by those who cry out against a paper currency, and are urging that as an objection against the U. States Bank, while at the same time they are proposing to establish State Banks in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-York, and other States, with enormous capitals; thereby conclusively showing, that their pretended zeal for a specie currency is insincere, and only assumed to mislead the people.

Resolved, That we regret to see the effort that is now making, among others, to crush the Banking system of the country, by advancing such detestable doctrines as that "the poor are the natural enemies of the rich." Such insidious and dishonest attempts to array one class of our citizens against another, could emanate only from dishonest minds, and are calculated, more than any other, to overthrow the Republic.

Resolved, That whilst we cannot forbear censuring the harsh reception given by the President to the various Committees that have waited upon him, to represent the state of the country, we disapprove, at the same time, of the principle of petitioning the Executive for a redress of grievances, as tending to a consolidation of power in one man's hands, and savoring too much of the forms of a Monarchical Government. Our's is a Representative Government; and to the Representatives of the People, all applications for a redress of grievances should be made.

Resolved, That the conduct of WM. J. DUANE, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury, in choosing rather to part with a dignified station, than to do an act, by the direction of the President, which he conscientiously believed to be wrong, merits the approval of all interested in the purity of the principles of our government.

Resolved, That the freemen of Adams county have felt a lively interest in the course he has pursued; and take the present opportunity of expressing to him their entire confidence in the purity of his motives, and their thanks for his fearless resistance of the encroachments of Executive power.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to WM. J. DUANE, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury.

Resolved, That we approve of the project of holding a State Convention at Harrisburg on the 22d of May next, to devise means for preserving the safety and retrieving the credit of the country; and that *Jacob Cassatt*, *James Wilson*, and *Thomas Stephens*, Esqs. be appointed Delegates to represent Adams County in said Convention, with power to fill vacancies.

Resolved, That the Chair by and with the consent and advice of the meeting, appoint a committee of twelve, to be designated "The Committee of Public Safety and Correspondence for Adams county."

The following persons were appointed the Committee:

Joseph Lefever, Sen.	Samuel Lilly, Esq.
James Renshaw, Esq.	Robert G. Harper,
James Wilson, Esq.	D. M. Smyser, Esq.
Dr. A. Thompson,	J. F. MacFarlane,
John Dickson, Esq.	R. W. Middleton,
Abraham King, Esq.	John B. McPherson.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before their respective houses.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers of the meeting, and published in all the papers of the county, the National Intelligencer, the Harrisburg Intelligencer, and the Telegraph.

JAMES McSHERRY, *Pres't.*

DAVID WILSON, EZRA BLYTHE, PETER HULICK, SAMUEL LILLY, JACOB WILL, ALEX'R HARBAUGH, } *Vice Presidents.*

Wm. Johnston, *Robert G. Harper*, } Secretaries.

As to the Bank of Maryland, we may state, for the information of distant readers, that its notes are received at a liberal rate by brokers and merchants in this city, and apparently with increasing confidence. We learn to-day, from a respectable source, that those who are best acquainted with its condition are still of opinion that the Institution will finally be able to pay all demands against it, and that in about ten days, a full statement of the affairs of the Bank will be published.

Balt. Gaz.

Venerable Whist Party.—A widow lady of Stamford lately assembled a party to engage in a game of whist, which consisted of four ladies, whose united ages amounted to 300 years; they sat down to cards at the good old fashioned hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and entering into the spirit of it, did not separate until midnight.

MARRIED,

On the 27th ult. agreeably to the discipline of the Society of Friends, *Wm. H. Wright*, of Menallen township, to *Jane Cook*, of York county.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. *Charles Myers*, to Miss *Susanna Brehm*—all of this county.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. J. Ruthrauff, Mr. *Jacob Herner*, to Miss *Susanna King*—both of this county.

DIED,

At Littles-Town, after a short illness, on Wednesday last, Mrs. *Rebecca F.* wife of James Renshaw, Esq. in the 43d year of her age. In her death her husband and family have sustained a loss that can only be known to those who have experienced a similar circumstance.

On Thursday evening last, *George Baugher*, Esq. of Abbotts-Town.

On the 18th ult. Mr. *Henry Sanders*, of Hamiltonban township.

On the 24th ult. in the 23d year of his age, after a long illness, Mr. *John Wesley Hagan*, second son of Mr. Henry Hagan, of Cumberland township.

On board the brig Star, at Reedy island, on the 25th ult. of mania-a-potu, the well known Dwarf, *E. Clarke*.

At Baltimore, within a few days, two of their most respected merchants, Mr. *Talbot Jones*, and Mr. *Alexander Brown*.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed from Gettysburg, I have left my Books and Notes in the hands of SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Esq. where all indebted will please call and pay off as soon as possible.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 7. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. ABRAHAM SCOTT, Sen. late of Liberty township, deceased, are requested to pay the same, to the first named Executor, on or before the *first of August next*; and those who have any claims, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WILLIAM SCOTT, SAMPSON S. KING, } *Ex'rs.*

April 7. 4t

Pennsylvania College.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of this Institution, and its Preparatory Department, will be held on *the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst.*; during which time the citizens of town, and all others who feel an interest in the cause of Education, are respectfully invited to attend. On *Wednesday evening the 16th*, a contest will be held in the German Church, between the two Literary Societies attached to the Institution, in the exercises of composition, declaiming, and debating.

☞ The summer session of the Deparatory Department, will commence on the *16th of May next*; and that of the College, on the *29th of the same.*

April 7. 2t

Gettys'g Female Academy.

AN Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will take place on *Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th inst.* It is hoped, that no less interest than our friends have hitherto manifested, will be felt on this occasion. Parents and Guardians, who have daughters or wards to educate, are particularly invited to attend and judge for themselves, of the merits of the plan of instruction pursued.—The attendance of all who feel an interest in Female Education is respectfully solicited.

☞ The next session will commence on Monday the 28th day of May.

April 7. 1e

TEMPERANCE.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society of Gettysburg, will be held in the Court-house, on *Saturday next*, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

O. O. McCLEAN, *Sec'y.*

April 7.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified, that an ELECTION for Two MANAGERS of said Road, will be held on *Monday the 5th day of May next*, at the house of Daniel Kenower, innkeeper, in Cumberland county, on behalf of the Stockholders; and that the Commissioners of the Counties of Cumberland and Adams, will meet, at the same time and place, to choose THREE MANAGERS on behalf of the Commonwealth.

By order of the Board,

CHRISTIAN PICKING, Sec'y.

April 7. 4t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. April 1st, 1834.

A	L
George Anderson	Abraham Lane
David Agnew	M
Adam Auxer	John Mulberry
Peter Aughinbaugh	James Mann
B	Thomas M'Kellip
Hannah Bleckley	Jane M'Gaughy
Elizab'h Baughman	John Miller 2
Philip Bemer	Andrew Miller
Robert Black	Mr. Munderff
Mary Boyd	Henry Myers
Eliza Boyd	Maria Michaels
Samuel Brougher	N
Simon Becker, esq.	John Neely, sen.
C	O
Ira F. Clark	Samuel Osborne
Alexander Curren	John Orren
Wm. Clark	P
Michael Clapsaddle	John Potorf
D	R
Dan'l D. Dougherty	David Ross
Rebecca Durborow	James Riley
John Deardorff	Rebecca Russell
Sarah Downs	David Rhoads
E	S
Culbertson Elder	Wm. Snyder
Jacob Eiker	Seneca Spencer
Clifton Eakins	Anne Stoner
F	Samuel Spangler
Adam Freet	Michael Singley
David Fletcher	Henry Schreiner
Henry Fryman	Samuel Swope
Samuel Fleming	Samuel Slothower
Peter Fox	Nelson Stillman
David Fleck	Elizabeth Schriver
G	George Saum
Catharine N. Guinn	John Schlusser
Hyman Gratz	David Sheets
John Gordon	Letitia Stafford
David Griffith	Wm. M. Scott
Wm. Gibbs	Jemimah Sharp
Wm. Guinn	Enoch Simpson
H	Charlotte Singer
Paul Hetich	Charles Swartz
Frederick Hinsch	John Stewart
Henry Hartzell	Geo. C. Strickhouser
John Hays	James Stevenson
Solomon Hartman	Michael Saltzgiver
Jacob Heck	T
Rev. L. L. Hinsch	John Tawney
Catharine Heagen	John Taylor
Joseph Housom	Abraham Tawney
Robert Hutton	Mary Thompson
David Heagy	Joshua Thompson
Jacob Hammon	U
David Horner	Daniel Utz
J	V
Wm. Jones	Isaac Vanausdall
Polly Johnson	W
K	Samuel Wisler
Eliza Kuhn	Peter Weikert
Joseph Kittinger	Robert Watson
George Koontz	George Walter
Adam Kinsler	Frederick Waggener
Eliza Krone	Thomas White
Christian Keller	Michael Wathwirth
L	Y
Ann Leonard	Robert Young
Isaac Lott	Z
Joseph Latshaw	Nicholas Ziegler.

WM. W. BELL, *P. M.*

April 7. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa. April 1. 1834.

George Able	Teffey Myers
Thomas Bierd	John Myers
David Bishop	Jacob Mackley
Daniel Bare	Stephen Martin
James Conley	Margaret Newman
Sebastian Dingledine	George Nace
Henry Davis	Jacob Powl
David Feaser	Charles Pugh
James W. Foster	Jacob Rinedoller
Wm. Goleten	George Rinehart
David Grist	Elias Sponsler
Jacob Hurt	Doctor Study
David Heagy	Jacob Snyder
Peter Hesson	Henry Schriner
David Hoover	Andrew Schrayder
Abraham Knisley	Solomon Tipton
Joseph Keefer 2	Doct. L. Wickey
Wm. Laman	Wm. Weecks
Lewis Little	Jacob E. Willis.

F. LEAS, *P. M.*

April 7. 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 26th of April inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in Gettysburg,

A certain Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington and Latimore townships, Adams county, containing 200 A. cres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Picking, Moses Funk and others, on which are erected a 1½ story Log

Dwelling-house,

Log Barn, Log Spring-house,

Also—A two-story Frame Tenant-house, Frame Stable, two Orchards, a Lime Quarry and Lime Kiln, and some Meadow—situate on the Turnpike.

Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Nicholas Wierman.*

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, April 7, 1834. } ts

From the Portland Advertiser.

NEWSPAPERS.

It is an astonishing fact, that in a country free as ours, and where every voter once or twice a year is called upon to discharge a duty at the ballot box, there are many, very many persons, who never read a newspaper, and who know but little more of what is going on in their own country than in the dominions of the Grand Mogul. What they learn of their own political affairs, they learn from verbal communication, subject as it is to various perversions, colorings and misconceptions; and acting upon such, and such communications only, they venture to attempt to discharge the high and holy and of course responsible duty of a judge over other men's actions and principles. They venture upon attempting to settle the affairs of a great nation, extending to various degrees of latitude and embodying an immense variety of interests and prejudices,—and this without the study and qualifications demanded even in a teacher of a common country school, extending not over twenty feet square! What a judge!

Newspapers are in this country one of the necessaries of life, second only to food and clothing, and as imperiously demanding the attention and forethought of men as fire or habitations. Think of living in this world and of knowing nothing of what is going on within it! Think of a revolution here, and an earthquake there—of a grand discovery here, a sublime invention there—of movements and agitations in one place, influencing the destinies of nations and of the world for years, and of improvements and advances in another place, elevating and ennobling the condition of man,—and yet a Freeman, in a free country, standing amidst all, and yet ignorant of all! What a blank, a cypher, such a man! How little above the mere animal, who eats as he eats, breathes as he breathes, and above which he is only in the faculty of speech! For what is intelligence without facts, information, direction, calculation?—What but a mere slumbering, raked-up ember, needing the fanning of a breeze to quicken its life—and that fanning, what is going on in the world—what the world does, as inspired by what it knows,—and that breeze the news of the day, the hurry, the bustle, and the excitement of the times, in which we live, move, and think? Talk of past knowledge! It is a good foundation on which to build. But the superstructure is to be reared now. This moment's knowledge is worth all past knowledge, as time present is worth more than time past. And he who would benefit mankind, or do honor to himself, must come forth into the world, and know what the world is doing, and shape and embody its energies.

History is important every body grants. —Science is important in all estimation. Politics are government; and as a government is good or bad, so is a people prosperous or wrecked, generally speaking. But here, in a newspaper, is the history of every day, all spread before you with a vitality and freshness which no historian can equal. The very things themselves, not their images, not their shadowy ghosts flit before you. The substance out of which history is to be woven, is upon the table. Men may talk for themselves—no historian talks for them. You are living among all, and are interested in all—and will you refuse to buy, to read, aye, to study what interests you? But newspapers are more than historians. They parade before you all the inventions and discoveries of the times; they trifle with you, condole with you, as well as instruct you. By your own fire side, far from the scenes of interest, no matter whether you are in the crowded city or in a remote country house, yet they bring all before you, and to the very life—and you are as well and often better informed by them than he who has seen and participated in them all. You need not stir from your farm or even your own chair, from your own bed even—and yet these little messengers, silent and speechless as they are, will take you into the world and show forth all that is going on.

Who can live without a newspaper? What man will content himself with such ignorance? Better, far better, live on one meal a day, or live on the cheapest and homeliest of food.—Talk of expense! What expense is it? It is the cheapest book you can buy, for there is in it more reading matter than can be purchased in any book for even double the sum. A father of a family who does not give his children a newspaper, is guilty of sin towards them—for he keeps them in ignorance. He takes away the stimulant that will create an appetite for reading, for study—a stimulus that will make them better scholars and better men. Select then a newspaper for your children, if not for yourself. Remember the duty you owe them.

A CARD.

DR. SMYSER, having found it inconvenient to attend any longer to the Drug Business, has disposed of his Drug-Store to Mr. J. B. DANNER, of this place. His undivided attention, in future, will be devoted to the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. To his old friends he tenders his sincere thanks for their many favors, and hopes, by unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞His Office is one door south of Mr. Gourley's Tavern, in Baltimore-

Gettysburg, March 31. 3t

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by SAM'L H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*
Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tf

Piano Forte.

FOR SALE, a new and superior *Piano Forte*, of Mr. Joseph Hisky's manufacture, Baltimore, of elegant finish. For strength and sweetness of tone, delicacy of touch, and faithfulness of workmanship, it is unsurpassed by any made in this country; and one of his select, of the kind. It can be seen at Mr. Harper's.
March 24. tf

Gettysburg & Hagers-Town

LINE OF STAGES.

THE public are informed, that a line of Stages has commenced running between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town, connecting with the Philadelphia line at the former place, and with the Wheeling line at the latter—ensuring a prompt passage from Philadelphia to Wheeling.
STOCKTON & STOKES.
March 31. tf

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and takes this method of informing the Public, that he has on hand, and is now finishing,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY CHAIRS,

Warranted to be of the best materials, and superior workmanship, at his old Stand on Baltimore-street, one door south of Mr. J. Ziegler's Tavern, where those wishing to purchase can at all times be supplied with

BEDSTEADS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
CABINET WARE,
Of superior finish.
ALL KINDS OF ***TURNING***
DONE IN MASTERLY STYLE.

☞***House & Sign Painting*** attended to as formerly, and prices to suit the pressure of the times—in *Cash* or *Country Produce.*
HUGH DENWIDDIE.
Gettysburg, Feb. 10. tf

Cabinet-Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop one door north of Mr. Gourley's Tavern—entrance from the alley.

☞***His Furniture Room*** is one door north of Mr. Ziegler's Tavern, on Baltimore-street, where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order, the best

FURNITURE,
Of all descriptions, such as
Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables,
CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS,
CRADLES,

and every thing in his line, on the most moderate terms, and in the most fashionable manner.

The encouragement he has heretofore received, has exceeded his highest expectations; and he hopes, by a strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor.

All kinds of Country Produce, or even CASH, will be received in exchange for Furniture.

☞He is also prepared with a handsome HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead, and will attend, with great promptness, to the making of

COFFINS.

He invites the Public to call at his Furniture Room, and examine the articles he has on hand; and if he has not any thing suited exactly to their taste, he will manufacture such as they may desire, promptly, and on the most pleasing terms.
L. SHARP.
Gettysburg, Feb. 24. tf

Hats! Hats! Hats!

EMANUEL ZIEGLER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the Hatting Establishment of Mr. D. Ziegler, nearly opposite Mr. J. Gourley's Tavern, Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will manufacture and keep constantly for sale,

CASTOR HATS, of various qualities, from $6 to 8,
OTTER HATS, do. do.
SAXONY BODIES, from 4 to 5,
RORAMS, $4,
COMMON SPANISH BODIES, of different colors, from $2 to $3 50.

He expects, from his attention to business, and the superior quality of his work, that he will receive a full share of the public patronage.

N. B. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Hats.
Gettysburg, March 10. 5t

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

ORATION,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE
Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College,
At their Third Anniversary Celebration, by
HON. JOHN REED,

For Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, March 17. tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of the subscriber:—
White Cabbage Seed,
Early Washington Pea,
" Blood Turnip Beet,
" Paris White Onion,
" Scarlet Radish,
" White Sallad,
White Flake Turnip,
Large Green Cucumber.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
March 17. tf

Brigade Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz.:

In Companies, on *Monday the 5th day of May next*, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

In Battalions, as follows, viz.:—The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 12th*; the 2d do. of do., on *Tuesday the 13th*; the 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 14th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Thursday the 15th*; the 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 16th*; and the 2d do. of do. on *Saturday the 17th days of May next*: unless the Commanding Officers shall direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

The *York and Adams County Liberty Battalion*, the *American Union Battalion*, and the *Conowago Battalion of York and Adams Counties*, will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officers may direct.

The Volunteers within the bounds of the Brigade, not attached to the Battalions, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

The Appeals—For the Militia, on *Monday the 9th day of June next*; for the Volunteers, on *Monday the 3d day of November next.*

SAMUEL E. HALL,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brig. 5th Div.
Pennsylvania Militia.
March 17.

FRESH DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES,
&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.
Gettysburg, May 27. tf

NOTICE.

THE account of *John Myers*, acting Trustee of GABRIEL SPANGLER, an habitual Drunkard, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams County, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of April next*, for confirmation and allowance.
GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*
March 10 tc

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in full uniform, on *Saturday the 12th of April next*, precisely at 11 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Nicholas Moritz—each member provided with 8 blank cartridges.
By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.
March 17. tp

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 20. tf

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Monday the 28th day of April next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.
THOMAS BROWN.
March 10. 3t

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S
Celebrated & Infallible
Worm-destroying Syrup,
Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

HANDBILLS,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of "THE SENTINEL."

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL RODE, deceased, late of Franklin township, are desired to pay the same to the subscriber, on or before the *1st day of July next.* And all those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
HENRY WITMOR, *Adm'r.*
March 24. 4t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation, on *Monday the 28th day of April next*, viz.

The account of Henry Myers, Administrator of the Estate of *Joseph Myers*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wolf, Executor of the Estate of *Elizabeth Noll*, deceased.

The account of John Bucher, one of the Executors of the Estate of *John Chambers*, deceased.

The account of Hezekiah Brinkerhoff, one of the Executors of the Estate of *William Houghtelin*, deceased.

The account of David Shultz and Peter Overdeer, Administrator *de bonis non* of the Estate of *William Sturgeon* dec.
JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 24th, 1834. tc

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against
LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.
JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*
Nov. 18. 1y

Grand Jury—April Term.

Mountjoy—James McIlhenny, Esq. Francis Allison, Wm. Gulden.
Hamiltonban—Ezra Blythe.
Reading—John Tudor, J. Baublitz.
Germany—Henry Kohlhouse, Amos Lefever, Ephraim Swope, Alfred Cole.
Tyrone—Jonas Yetts, J. Brame, jr.
Hamilton—Valentine Fickes.
Mountpleasant—Henry Sanders.
Franklin—Abraham Mumma, Peter Mickley, jr. Daniel Mickley, of D.
Cumberland—Emanuel Pitzer, Andrew Walker.
Berwick—John Sneeringer, George Baugher.
Huntington—James McElwee, Esq.
Latimore—Christian Picking.
Gettysburg—John Brown.

General Jury—April Term.

Gettysburg—George W. McClellan, Bernhart Gilbert, Esq.
Berwick—Jacob Newman, D. Geisselman, John Bucher, Jacob Smith, George Ickes.
Hamiltonban—Samuel Knox, John G. Kerr.
Huntington—Jacob Funk, Jonas John, Thomas Bowers.
Menallen—Henry Walter, Jonas Road, Joseph Taylor, Nicholas Bushey, John Stenour.
Hamilton—Thomas Ehrhart, Esq. Abraham Picking.
Tyrone—John Staly, Nicholas Dietrich, John Brame, Philip Groop.
Latimore—Caleb Beals, John Fickel.
Franklin—Abraham Hart, D. Wills, Esq. William Paxton.
Liberty—Nathaniel Randolph, Martin Hill, Joseph Hill, Jacob Waybright.
Mountjoy—Jas. McIlvain, John Horner, Jr. Silas M. Horner.
Conowago—John Lilly, Martin Clunk, Jacob Dellone.
Germany—Jacob Rider, Ludwick Study, Joseph Fink, Enoch Lefever, John Weikert, Esq.
Cumberland—Peter Fry.
Straban—Wm. Gilliland.
Reading—Francis Fickes, Joseph J. Kuhn.
Mountpleasant—Anthony Smith.

CABINET-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop near *Mummasburg*, where he has on hand, & will manufacture to order, the best

FURNITURE

of all descriptions, such as first-rate and well-finished *Sideboards, Bureaus, Cupboards, Tables, Bedsteads, Cradles*, or any thing else in the Cabinet-making line.

So come, one and all—married and unmarried—and supply yourselves with work made out of the best seasoned materials by good workmen.

One part of my trade I would not forget to mention:—that having a good HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead, I am prepared to make

COFFINS,

at a moment's warning, should it any time become necessary.

Neither would I forget to return my sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support I have received the past year, and hope, by strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction, still to merit and receive a like encouragement.
JOHN STAMBAUGH.
March 10. 6t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 28th day of April next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done; and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.
JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*
March 10. tc

PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice, that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a

CIRCUIT COURT

to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on *Monday the 14th day of April next.*
JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, March 10, 1834. tc

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES for Trial in the Circuit Court of Adams County, to be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 14th day of April next*:—

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.
The Bank of Gettysburg vs. James Dobbin, Adm'r de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbin, dec'd.
David White vs. Thomas Neely, George Day, Rachel Arnold, James Wierman, and Moses Neely.
Daniel Gilbert vs. Bernhart Hoffman.
Nicholas Pearse vs. The Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the U. States.
Abraham King, Esq. vs. Daniel Hartman.
David Witherow vs. Peter Epley.
GEO. ZIEGLER, *Clerk.*
March 10. tc

List of Circuit Court Jurors.

Huntington—Wm. Gardner, David Nickle, Harman Wierman, Levi Miller, jr. John Elliott, Daniel Fickes, sen. David Larew.
Tyrone—George Delap, John Studebaker, John Hanes, Thomas M'Cleary.
Straban—Peter Hulick, Peter Eyster, John Eckenrode, Daniel Harman, jr.
Mountjoy—Frederick Diehl.
Reading—Sam'l Strayer, Jacob Bushey, Henry Albert.
Menallen—Joel Hendricks, William Dietrick, Conrad Plank, Samuel Diehl, John Ebert.
Borough—David McCreary, John Agnew.
Latimore—Samuel Burkholder, jr. W. Gardner, George Paup.
Mountpleasant—George Brinkerhoff, Joseph Rider, Henry Herring, Philip Kohler.
Hamiltonban—Jehu G. Hays, John Witherow, John Mickley, jr.
Berwick—Jacob Fahnestock, jr. Joseph Bittinger, Joseph Kepner, Philip Heagy.
Hamilton—Robert M. Hutchinson, Joseph Miller.
Franklin—James Morrow.
Germany—James McSherry, Francis Leas.
Cumberland—Alexander Kerns.
Conowago—Anthony Ghinter, sen.
Liberty—Thomas Reed.

BIBLE DICTIONARY,
UNION QUESTIONS,

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg.
Dec. 2. tf

MEAD's, RUSH's, & CHAPMAN's
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

AN effectual remedy for *Dyspepsia*, or *Indigestion*, in its most complicated form, such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness of the stomach, belching up of wa- most commonly sour, heart-burn, or what is called sour stomach, costiveness, lowness of spirits, commonly called hypo., gnawing pain in the stomach, flatulence, or wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, or wasting of the body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs—

Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Feb. 24. tf

At an Orphans' Court

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of
SAMUEL M'NAIR,

deceased, to wit: Alexander H. McNair, Eugena, intermarried with Samuel Arthur, Agnes, intermarried with John McAllister, Margaret, Samuel S., Lavinia, Maria, intermarried with Isaac E. Pearson, Martha Ann, Eliza McNair, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of April next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, *Clerk.*
March 10. tc

THE
National Portrait Gallery
OF
DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

THIS work is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued, may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims to public favor. Its design is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most eminent citizens of our country. It is conducted by J. Longacre, of Philadelphia, and James Herring, of New-York, under the superintendance of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts. It is issued in monthly parts, each containing Three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of letter-press, at 75 cents per number, payable on delivery, or at $6 a year, if paid on the first delivery of the work.

☞Persons who wish to see a specimen of the work, can do so, by applying to SAML. H. BUEHLER,
Druggist, Gettysburg,
Who is Agent for the Publishers.
Jan. 27. tf

CONSUMPTION CURED.

De La Monteral's Columbian Vegetable Specific,

Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood*, and all diseases of the *Breast and Lungs.* Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh Supply received and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superior efficacy (over many other remedies, now in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, repair the appetite, remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sicken the stomach, they are a mild and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for many years, the proprietor (J. BOYD, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give any further detail of them. A fresh supply has been received, and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

A Medicine possessing such peculiar qualities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of infancy and Childhood, as those of mature age. The proprietor offers it with the guaranty that it is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains no mercury in any form, nor any other deleterious ingredient. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are invaluable, and can be taken by the infant of a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases: Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Cholic, Restlessness, Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These drops have the happy and salutary effect of affording immediate relief, without leaving behind them that dull, drowsy and listless state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of their happy and salutary effects.

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNER'S, in Emmitsburg.
Nov. 4. tf

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.
COMMON - - - DO.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.
Sept. 16. tf